

The Hong Kong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 13, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 77, 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 71, " 75

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.02

October 13, 1913 Temperature 6 a.m. 78 p.m. 84
Humidity 60 " 53

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1914.

二月三十日給英

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

HAS ANTWERP COMPLETELY FALLEN?

FRENCH REPORT SAYS 24 FORTS STILL HOLD OUT

More Bombs Dropped on Paris.

FRENCH AVIATORS PURSUE THE ATTACKERS.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

London, Oct. 12, 5.30 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states that an aeroplane dropped six bombs into the city to-day and is being pursued by five French aviators.

A defensive Air Corps is being formed in Paris.

Notre Dame—the Damage.

The damage to Notre Dame is: six small beams of the roof smashed, part of the roof of the northern transept torn away, and the frame of the clock pried by bullets.

The Situation at the Front.

Oct. 12, 5.50 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—Cavalry actions on our Left continue in the districts of La Bassée and Hazebrouck. The enemy between Arras and the Oise has attempted several attacks which failed, notably at Lassigny and Roys. We have made some progress in the Centre on the right bank of the Aisne, and east and south-east of Verdun.

24 Antwerp Forts Holding Out.

Oct. 12, 6 p.m.

A further Paris communiqué issued this afternoon states that twenty-four of the Antwerp forts on both sides of the Scheldt are resisting energetically. The Germans as yet only occupy the suburbs.

(Official telegram from the French Government via Potein).

Circular No. 35 states:—A calm prevailed on the 10th, intense fog making the use of artillery impossible. Nevertheless, the Germans made four successive violent attacks in the wooded district between Arment and the Meuse.

Several trenches formerly occupied by the enemy have been taken by the French.

The Belgian Army left Antwerp without suffering any losses, destroying and burning the supplies before departing.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

How Antwerp Fell.

London, Oct. 12, 5.15 a.m.

Two English newspaper correspondents stayed at Antwerp to the end, and escaped in a motor-boat as the Germans were entering. A despatch to the *Morning Post* says that the Belgians on the 2nd inst. decided that surrender was inevitable, but they were inspired with fresh courage on the morning of the 3rd by the announcement that British help was coming. The British Marines arrived on the 4th, after travelling all night from England, and immediately took up their positions in the hottest corner at Lierre. They, with reinforcements, bore the brunt of the attack, and were subjected to galling artillery fire. The Germans, deceiving the Belgians by a ruse, outflanked the position at Lierre, making retirement inevitable. There was great destruction of houses in the city by shells, but only three shops were burnt.

The Aerial Attack on Paris.

Oct. 12, 12.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says four persons were killed and twenty injured by the bombs dropped from German aeroplanes flying over the capital. The casualties were mostly among women and children. A flag was found inscribed: "We have taken Antwerp. Your turn will come soon."

Contrary to the first statement previously telegraphed, the bomb which fell upon Notre Dame did not explode and ignited a beam inside the edifice.

ECONOMICS OF WAR.

Germany's Programme.

Modern war is not only an affair of battles. It is a matter of business, in which, other things being equal, the side with the longest purse wins. Napoleon was the first War Lord to appreciate this aspect of the situation, and his famous Continental System was a great but unsuccessful effort to break Britain's money power. We may be sure that the Germans have not failed to study the Napoleonic example, that they are fully aware that in financial resources, actual and potential, the Teutonic Powers compare unfavourably with the Triple Entente, and that they have worked out a scheme to remedy the defect. It is now possible to discern something of their financial plans, and to attempt a forecast of their intended developments.

The first principle of the German war plan—to be ready first—has been applied to finance. Alone of all the Great Powers, Germany kept a war chest. £6,000,000 of the indemnity paid by France in 1871 was turned into coined gold and held in reserve in Spondau fortresses, a few miles south-west of Berlin. In the highly important Army Law passed last year, it was provided, among other things, that this reserve should be trebled. Of the total expenditure of £50,000,000 contemplated under the Army Law, four-fifths was to be raised at once by a general levy; on properly. The levy was made this spring, and its results were somewhat disappointing. Still, over £30,000,000 came in, and the fact that the German Government had just got control of this enormous sum when hostilities began is a link in the chain of evidence that Germany was contemplating war. What has become of all this money? Some of it went in the equipment of two extra army corps, and some in the preliminary work in connection with the projected additional fortifications on the Russian frontier. But we shall probably not be wrong in assuming that the additional reserve was duly formed, and that Germany started the war with cash in hand to meet the bulk of the mobilisation expenses.

So much for preliminaries. The next stage was to apply as forcefully as possible the Napoleonic maxim of making an army live on the enemy's country. The desire to tap Belgian wealth may have had something to do with the headlong attacks on the Liège forts before the siege guns had come up, with the occupation of Brussels, and with the overrunning of so large an area of Belgian territory. At any rate, wherever the Germans have come they have levied till in defiance of The Hague Convention. Germany is not a wealthy country in comparison with France and Britain, and she is attempting to redress the balance by making war at others' expense.

Bearing in mind what happened to Belgium, let us consider what is the programme in France. Bismarck told us long ago that the object of the next war on France would be to bleed her white, primarily, no doubt, in the military sense, but also in the economic sense. The main business of the armies now seeking to penetrate into France is to crush the French army in the field. But the German staff, which appears to have thought things out pretty thoroughly, must have considered a possible French plan of campaign which would aim at keeping the French army in being until such time as the Russian advance relieved the pressure. A French army acting on such a strategic conception would act on the offensive, abandoning for

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

Killing the Wounded in Battle.

Paris.

The following official communiqué is issued here:

The Government of the French Republic has the honour to bring to the knowledge of the Powers signatory of the Hague Convention the facts set forth below, constituting, on the part of the German military authorities, a violation of the conventions signed on October 10, 1907, by the Imperial German Government.

According to a report dated August 10, 1914, sent in by the General commanding the army in the east, the German troops have finished off a large number of wounded men by shots fired into their faces at close-quarters, as has been demonstrated by the dimensions of the wounds. Other wounded men were deliberately trampled upon.

On August 10, Bavarian infantry systematically set fire to villages which they went through in the Barbas Montigny, Montreux and Parux districts at a time when no artillery fire on either side could have provoked such action. In the same district they compelled the inhabitants to go in front of their scouts.

Another report, dated August 11, 1914, says: "The German troops are burning villages, massacring the inhabitants, and making the women and children march in front of them when they come out of the villages on to the battlefields. This was done notably at Billy in fighting on the 10th. They are finishing off the wounded and killing prisoners."

The Government of the Republic, in view of such proceedings, which must be repudiated by the universal conscience of mankind, leaves it to the civilised Powers to make a complete appreciation of these criminal acts, which are eternally dishonouring for a belligerent."—Reuter.

ritory sooner than risk destruction. The Germans, it may be presumed, hope to meet this plan by driving the French into their fortresses, as they have driven the Belgians into Antwerp. Then their free troops would scour the country. They might impinge money contributions, but it seems more probable that they would carry off the harvest.

Supposing that all goes well for the Germans in the West, and that the Russians are held for a while in the East, the invaders will surely endeavour to strip France bare. Such a policy would have two results. It would give Germany additional stores of food, and it would reduce many of the French peasantry to starvation. Fed these poor folk would have to be if France was to carry on the war at all and collect her energies for a fresh advance, and the only source from which the necessary money could be drawn would be England. Is it not possible that the Germans have considered whether even Britain's purse could stand the strain if, in addition to her own military and naval expenditure, she had to feed numbers of destitute Frenchmen and women? That, they might well argue, would be the way to strike a blow at the heart of a country beyond the reach of their armies. It is true that such a policy would bear with special ruthlessness upon the defenceless victims of war, but that reflection would not trouble the Germans, who now care for no form of respect save that inspired by terror.

Whether the policy is feasible or not depends on the military developments of the next few days; but now that the full meaning of the struggle upon which we are engaged is becoming clearer to our people, it is as well that its financial aspects should be reviewed and the sacrifices they may entail foreseen. —Globe.

DUEL IN MID-AIR.

German Airman Shot by Englishman.

Paris.

A description of a thrilling fight in the air, which had a dramatic climax, was given to Queen Alexandra when Her Majesty paid a visit to the London Hospital.

Among the wounded soldiers there is a private of the Royal Engineers who, says the *Daily Telegraph*, was himself witness of the incident.

He said that following a very hard fight on the day before, he was lying on the ground with his regiment, resting. Suddenly a German aeroplane was in sight. It flew right over the British troops, and commenced to signal their position to the German camp.

A minute later, amid intense excitement of the troops, two aeroplanes, with English and French pilots, rose into the air from the British rear. Ascending with great rapidity, they made for the German aeroplane, with the intention of attacking it.

Fired By Mistake.

At first some of our men, who were very much on the alert, fired by mistake at the French aeroplane. Luckily, their shots went wide.

Then the troops lay still, and with breathless interest watched the attempts of the French and British aviators to outrace their opponent, and to cut off his retreat.

After a little time the Franco-British airmen abandoned this attempt, and then the Englishman and the German began to fly upwards, in the evident desire to obtain a more favourable position for shooting down from above. Owing to the protection afforded by the machine, it would have been of little use for one aviator to fire at his opponent from below. Once a higher altitude was attained, the opportunity for effective aim would be much greater.

Almost out of Sight.

Up and up circled the two airmen, till their machines could barely be distinguished from the ground. They were almost out of sight when the soldiers saw that the British aviator was above his opponent. Then the silent sound of a shot came down from the sky, and instantly the German aeroplane began to descend, volplaning in graceful fashion. Apparently it was under the most perfect control. On reaching the earth the machine landed with no great shock, ran a short distance along the ground, and then stopped.

Rushing to the spot, the British soldiers found, to their amazement, that the pilot was dead. So fortunate had been the aim of the Englishman that he had shot the German through the head. In his dying moments the latter had started to descend, and when he reached the earth his hands still firmly gripped the controls.

The aeroplane was absolutely undamaged, and was appropriated by the British aviators.

F.M.S. Rubber Duty.

For the period from the 2nd to 8th October, 1914, inclusive, the value of the highest grade of rubber is fixed at two shillings and a penny per lb. and the duty on cultivated rubber on which export duty is leviable on an ad valorem basis in accordance with the rules under the Customs Duties Enactment will be assessed on a price of \$105 per picul, for all grades. (F.M.S. Gazette.)

THE ATSUTA MARU ARRIVES SAFELY.

Her Narrow Escape in the Bay of Bengal.

Paris.

Rev. Otani, an abbot of the Honganji Temple, returned from Europe by the N.Y.K. s.s. *Atsuta Maru*, which arrived at Kobe on Sept. 29. He is reported to have informed a representative of the *Osaka Asahi* that he arrived in Berlin in the latter part of July, but on the 1st of August, when the diplomatic relations between Germany and Russia were broken off, left for Brussels. At that time the city was in a turmoil inasmuch as reports of the German invasion of Belgium and the siege of Liege had reached the city. All shops under German management were wrecked and looted. On the 3rd, he left Brussels for Antwerp. The train was packed by refugees. Not a single porter was obtainable at Antwerp and each passenger was obliged to carry his own baggage.

In the confusion he lost a trunk containing cash amounting to 3,000 marks and a suit of clothes. He stayed there three days and took a passage on the *Atsuta Maru*. He arrived in London on the 8th. He states that four search-lights and one quick-firing gun were fitted on the Tower of London in preparation for an attack from the German air force.

The *Atsuta Maru* left London on August 15th. At that time a British Squadron was preparing to start for the north. The British and French Squadrons at Dover and Gibraltar were co-operating to watch the vessels passing the straits. The *Atsuta Maru* was on more than one occasion ordered to stop and continually had search-lights played on her. The steamer arrived at Colombo on Sept. 9th, where reports were current that the German warships *Erden* and others were on the South Seas. However, the steamer followed her usual course and safely arrived at Singapore on the 11th on the very day that the *Erden* sank five British vessels in the gulf of Bengal. Had the *Atsuta Maru* passed there a few hours earlier or later, she would have probably shared the same fate. Dr. Yoshida, and Mr. Terumichi, Assistant Professors of the Kioto and Tokyo Imperial Universities, and the Rev. Yoshioka, Director of the *Kansai Gakuin*, were among the passengers on the ship.

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TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

A defensive Air Corps is being formed in Paris.

The enemy has unsuccessfully attempted several attacks between Arras and the Oise.

A French telegram says the Belgians destroyed all the supplies before leaving Antwerp.

Two English correspondents stayed in Antwerp to the end, escaping in a motor boat as the Germans entered.

The bombardment of Antwerp resulted in great destruction of houses, but only three shops were burnt.

A German aeroplane has dropped six more bombs into Paris, and is being pursued by five French aviators.

Contrary to the first statement, the bombs which fell on Notre Dame exploded and ignited a beam inside the edifice.

It is reported from Paris that the Germans only occupy the suburbs of Antwerp and that 24 forts are still energetically resisting.

Four people were killed and 20 wounded by the German bombs dropped on Paris, the sufferers being mostly women and children.

Following the dropping of the German bombs on Paris a flag was found bearing the words: "We have taken Antwerp; your turn will come soon."

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

A team from the United Banks beat Kowloon C.C. at cricket yesterday.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, and log book on page 6.

General news appears on page 3 and commercial news on page 9.

Further details of the alleged double murder at Deep Water Bay are given to-day.

An interesting article on trade with the enemy appears on pages 4 and 9.

An interesting claim regarding the ownership of the s.s. *Elisabeth* came before the Chief Justice to-day.

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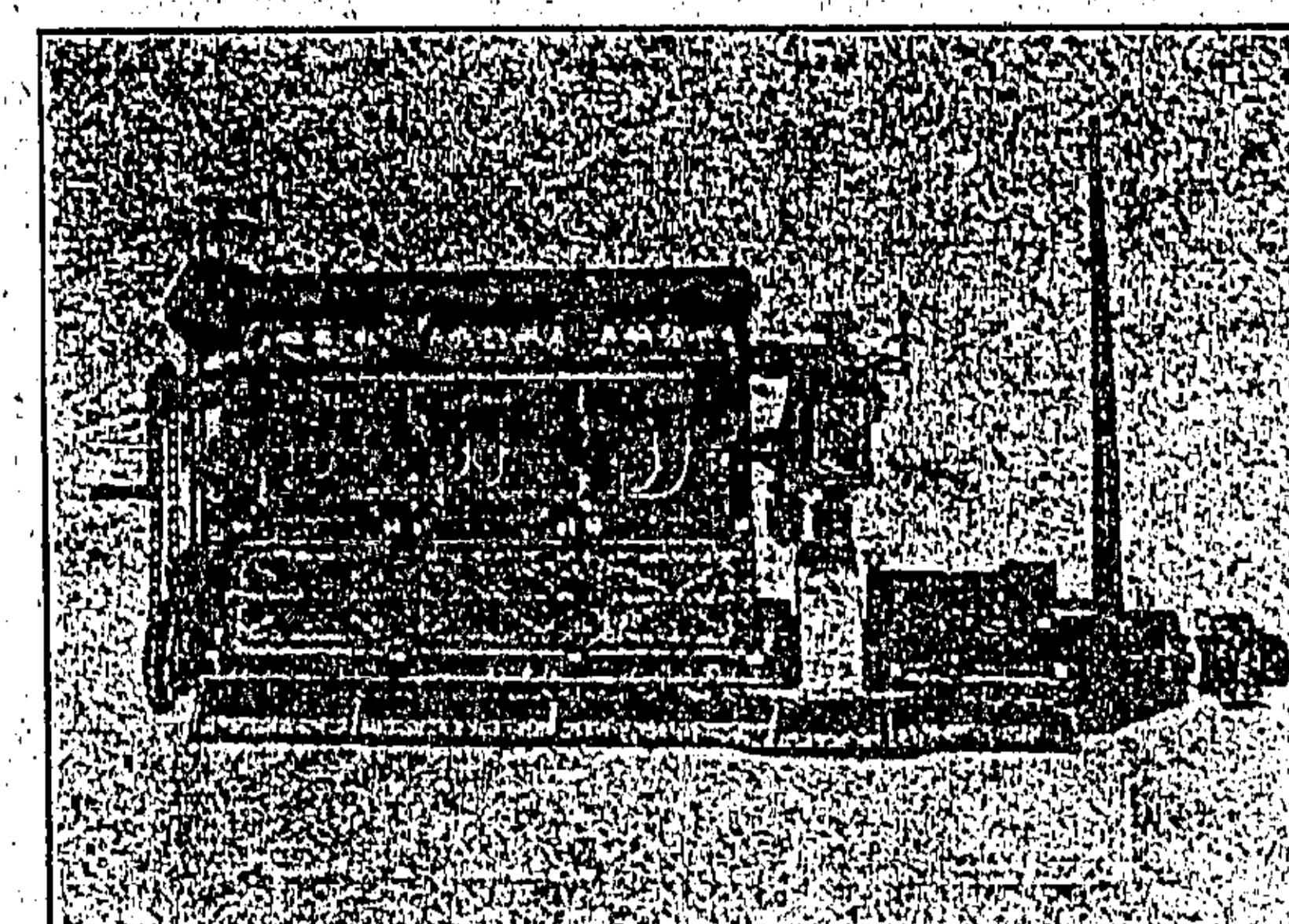
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ART. PHOTOGRAPHER,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

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South China Morning Post.

A Cause for Gratitude.

Commerce has necessarily been seriously affected, shipping lines are doing little or no business, pensions have in many instances been suspended, while, during the first week of August, Government notes had depreciated 35 to 40 per cent. Foodstuffs at the same time, in spite of the publication of official price lists, had increased by 20 per cent. And yet this little nation is not at war. When we picture the anxiety which must oppress the Dutch people at the present moment and try to appreciate the appalling condition of Belgium and the north of France, we have cause for gratitude that the fair face of England has not been besmirched by ravaging foes. Those who live in distant colonies should not only share this sense of gratitude but be inspired to do all they can to relieve the distress of those who are suffering through contact with the sphere of hostilities.

Daily Press.

Allies' Ultimate Success.

Some time ago Lord Kitchener stated that he hoped to have in the field from the United Kingdom alone an army of over a million men within six months. The splendid response made to his appeal has shown that he is wisely making sure that the new troops, whether raised in the Motherland or in the Colonies, shall go into the field well trained for the task before them. Meanwhile it is tantamount to a victory for the Allies that they continue to keep the Germans where they are at present entrenched, as not only does this give time for the training of the fresh troops, but by holding the enemy in such force in the Western theatre of war, the progress of the Russian Army in East Prussia and in Hungary is facilitated. Manifestly a great deal depends upon the progress made by Russia's vast army, which in numbers is more than the equal of the German hosts, and not inferior apparently in military efficiency. When we take a survey of the whole field, incidents like the fall of Antwerp appear in their proper perspective, and we gain impressions that go to strengthen confidence in the ultimate success of the Allies.

China Mail.

The Fall of Antwerp.
With astounding suddenness the great city and port of Antwerp has fallen into the hands of the enemy. By all, it was believed that the forts of Antwerp were as impregnable as they could possibly be. It would appear, however, that the gallant Belgians, after their long and splendid defence of the outer forts of this great city, were unable to offer further assistance to the overwhelming odds concentrated against them and consequently had to fall back into the city. It is unquestionable that from there the Belgians might easily have withstood the Germans for a very considerable time. That, however, it was soon realised would mean very great destruction to the city, and to-day, as ever, discretion being the better part of valour, the Belgians decided to evacuate the garrison. They have thus preserved their great port and beautiful city from the vandalism of the German hordes and have in no way diminished the ardour of the Allies in their determination to rid Belgium of every German at present within its borders.

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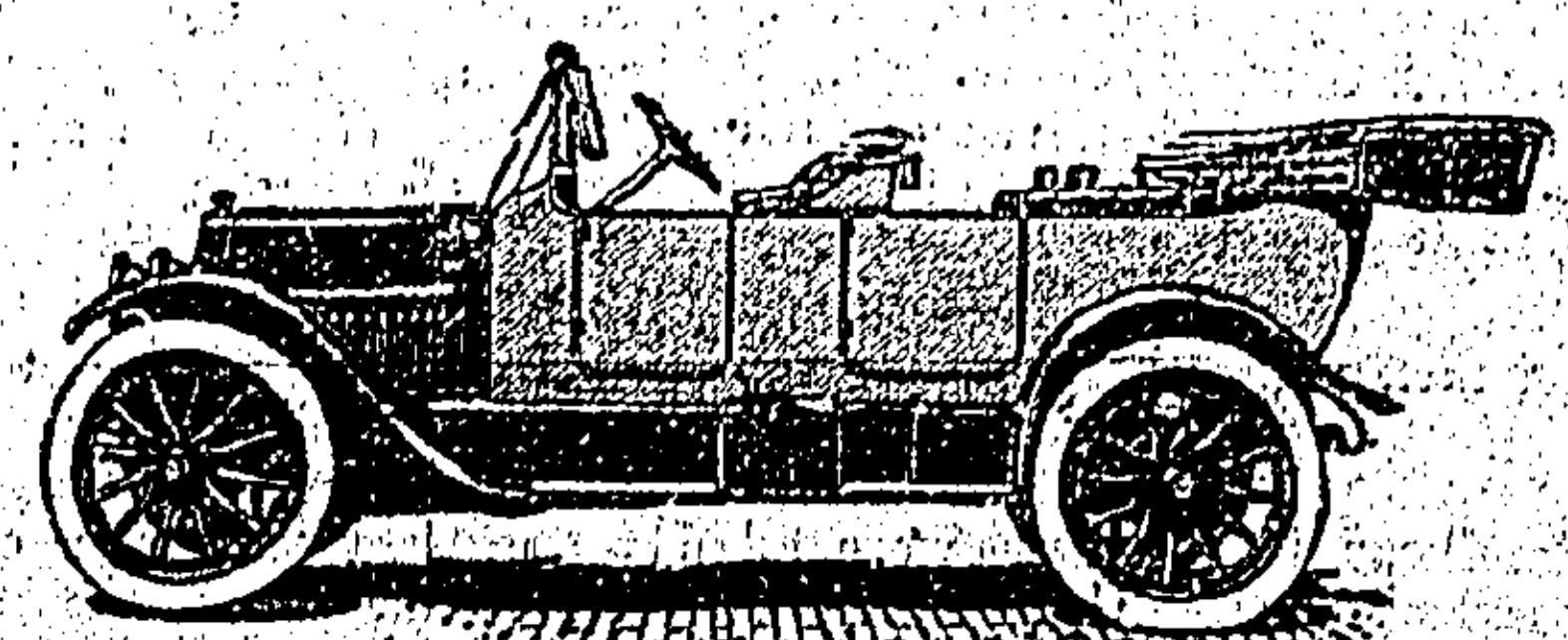
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Prince of Wales' Fund.
The Prince of Wales' Fund at the Anglo Chinese School, Ipoh, has reached \$97.26. One boy sold some of his tops to give a few cents, and another had brought some eggs to sell for the fund, as he was too poor to bring his mite. It is hoped to send a cheque for \$100 to the fund. The whole school were given a half holiday because of their efforts.

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(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

慎勿無井貴賈事聞要探大正論官報本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1914.

A CHINESE VIEW OF ENGLISH POLITICS.

The fourth number of the Chinese Review has just reached the Colony, and promises to be as well received (because it is just as good) as its predecessors. With this month's issue commences a series of short articles headed "Letters from a Chinese Student," over the signature Chen Wei-wong. The first one deals with English politics and should find interested readers among Hongkong people, both British and Chinese.

The article is remarkable more perhaps by reason of its happiness of expression than for any other reason, though it is but fair to say that Mr. Chen Wei-wong combines, here and there, a wealth of thought with aptness of phrase. He writes as one who lives in England among "fair-haired barbarians" and has not seen his native country for seven years. To him London, for instance, is a "city of ordered confusion, of crowded loneliness," (the description is as full as it is comprehensive); while England itself is "a land of strange anomalies." As might be supposed, his dictum on Westerners in general is "how wise they are in some respects, how simple in others." And so we are—whether to the Chinese mind or to our own.

After a hurried resume of his beliefs on the subject of political newspapers—pithy in parts though often stilted as to the English them—Mr. Chen Wei-wong gets to the Home Rule question; and there he shows himself tolerably well informed and, beyond all doubt, fair and sincere. Like every other man capable of discarding political and religious bias, he finds himself hopelessly divided as to which party is in the right. He argues with himself and tries to weigh justly all pros and cons.

He first reminds himself "of the many outrages upon Irish nationalism ever since the days of the illustrious Elizabeth;" and proceeds: "Iniquitously have they been treated, and common justice demands the restoration of those rights which have been wrongfully wrested from them. But—"Now his "but" is a formidable one. "Can the Irish rule themselves?" he asks. "Is Home Rule economically sound? Will it benefit the Irish? Will it not injure the Empire?" And his reply to his own queries is, "Yes and no."

The better to arrive at some conclusion, he brackets yet another couple of opposing contentions: (a), "If Home Rule is bad policy its failure has yet to be proved;" (b), "The Union of all Britain has surely benefited the Irish, as it has the Scotch and the Welsh. Why let them separate?"—in both of which there is again sound sense. But if Mr. Chen Wei-wong is in a hole as to who is right and who is wrong over Home Rule, he need not despair; half the Britishers in the world, whatever they may feel called upon to say in moments of excitement, are in the same boat with him. The value of his paper is not in its views, but in the fact that he has tried to get an honestly detached notion of what must be, to a Chinese, one of the biggest puzzles in creation.

Mining in China.
Mining possibilities in China have often been the theme of comment, but for a variety of reasons the progress made towards the development of the country's mineral resources has been lamentably slow. The situation in Europe is now, we notice, being cited in official quarters in explanation of delay. A Superintendent of one of the Mining Districts in Central China pointing out that products cannot be exported to foreign countries. The mines in one Province are, it is said, threatened with cessation of work, and as these number more than a hundred, it is feared that thousands of workers will have to suffer. A request has therefore been made to the managements of these mines to refrain from closing down their works.

The Real Reason.

This is quite a reasonable representation to make, but is it fair to throw the blame for delay in mining development on to the crisis in Europe? If the facts were probed into, we doubt not that other very substantial grounds would be discovered. China is admittedly one of the richest countries in mineral wealth in the world. Coal, iron, tin, zinc, antimony, lead, and even gold and silver, are known to abound; yet in very few instances, relatively speaking, have the deposits been worked to any extent. It is not for want of capital that this is so, for there are many capitalists, both Chinese and foreign, who would put money into mining ventures in China were it not for the fear of official obstruction, which has held up many enterprises in the past. Let the authorities place reasonable facilities in the way of those who are ready with the money; then we shall hear no more of these irritating delays. And the country would, in the long run, reap the benefit from the adoption of such a policy.

THE BLUE BIRD.

Coming Production of a Famous Fairy Play.

Hongkong is promised a rare treat next month, when the Amateur Dramatic Club is to present, at the Theatre Royal, "The Blue Bird," a fairy play in five acts by the great Belgian poet, Maurice Maeterlinck, who, it may be mentioned has volunteered for service in the present war. The performance will be given in aid of the Prince of Wales' Relief Fund, and will be under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency Major General Kelly, and Commodore R. E. Anstruther, C.M.G. The opening performance will be on November 7, which will be a special gala night, when the theatre will be decorated for the occasion. The prices of admission for that night will be—Dress circle, \$6; stalls, \$4. The play will again be staged on November 10, when ordinary prices will be charged.

Over 100 performers will participate in the production, including a specially trained corps de ballet and 50 children, while the music will be supplied by an orchestra of 20 pieces under the baton of Professor Gonzales. Entirely new scenes have been painted for this production, which will be the first time the play has been staged by amateurs. The play has been described as "a fair story, a dream, a subtle blend of truth and unrealities, a whole philosophy of life, the simplest and most classical and yet the most modern of childlike tales."

Booking opens at Moutrie's from October 27 at 9 a.m.

Sultan of Annam.

A picturesque ceremony took place on August 29, when the birthday of the Sultan of Annam was celebrated in traditional fashion at the Royal Pagoda at Nam Dinh. After the performance of obeisance by the mandarins, all of whom appear in the most gorgeous apparel, a hymn is sung in the Emperor's honour by a chorus of singing girls accompanied by a powerful orchestra of performers on native string, reed and percussion instruments.

Then hundreds of crackers are let off and drums beaten for a full five minutes, and the official ceremony is at an end.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MIND'S THE STANDARD OF THE MAN.—Wait.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; dull.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 69; dull.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due to-day.

English Mail.—Due to-morrow.

Siberian Mail.—Closed at noon to-day.

Canadian Mail.—Closed at 3 p.m. to-day.

Canadian Mail.—Closes at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 38 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 38 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 0.3-181.

To-morrow's Auction.

To-morrow afternoon Mr. G. P. Lammert is selling by auction a quantity of valuable china and curios.

Watch and Chain Stolen.

A woman in Sampan Street reports that some person stole from her cubicle a gold watch and chain valued at \$80.

Lost Service Coat.

Pte. Brown, of the Hongkong Volunteers, reports that he left a Service coat in a public chair, number unknown, valued at \$13.

Handbag Stolen.

A Japanese named Nomari, 16 Kennedy Road, reports that on the 11th inst. some person stole from his house a handbag valued \$130 and clothing valued \$65.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 26 amounted to 45,574.08 tons and the sales during the period to 47,573.01 tons.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals—Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, \$10.

Restrictions Withdrawn.

The Colonial Secretary informs us that the Netherlands Indian Government has withdrawn quarantine against this Colony. We are also advised that the Madras and the Calcutta Governments have withdrawn quarantine restrictions against Hongkong.

No Muzzles.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Messrs. Railton, Ford, and H. E. Stevens, and Yeo Wo, a comprador, were charged with allowing their dogs to go about without having their muzzles on. They were each fined five dollars, the prosecutions being at the instance of P. C. James.

An Apology.

We regret that we commented on the delay in receipt of a telegram in our issue of Sunday afternoon and in part of our issue of Monday. In future we shall refrain from such comment.

NO INTERPRETER.

The case of W. Monoka, who was charged by Mr. W. Davies, manager of the Seamen's Institute, with disorderly behaviour, came before Mr. Wood this morning, when it was explained that there was some difficulty in obtaining an interpreter.

Mr. Davies said the man threatened him with a knife, and he had to take proceedings for the sake of the prisoner as much as anyone else. He was, however, quite prepared to withdraw the charge if His Worship wished.

His Worship, however, expressed no such desire and remanded the case for a further two days in order to secure an interpreter.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

A BIG SCHEME PENDING.

The Recent Activities in the Air.

The over-night telegrams tell us a little more about the incidents which led up to the fall of Antwerp, the chief fact being that but for the arrival of the British Marines the city would have surrendered nine or ten days before it actually did. The gallant little band of Belgians had held its own against overwhelmingly large forces of the enemy, but on the 2nd inst. the fact was realised that, unaided, it could withstand the onslaught very little longer. Then the news came that British help was coming, and this inspired the defenders to hold out two days longer. Though they had been hurriedly rushed to the distressed city, the newcomers took up their position where the attack was fiercest and we are told that they bore the brunt of the siege, standing up against a terrific artillery fire. All might have gone well had it not been that the Belgians were outwitted by a German ruse by which the latter were able to effect an outflanking movement, in consequence of which it was deemed the wiser course to vacate the city. The enemy, however, got nothing but the city, for the garrison forces were able to get away before the Germans entered, and, what is especially to be emphasised, the naval armoured trains and heavy guns went with the departing men. So if ever there was a successful withdrawal from a besieged city this is a case in point. Antwerp has more than once fallen to the enemy before and has recovered from the shock. And, unless we are greatly mistaken, the present occupation will prove anything but permanent.

"A General Advance."

Accounts of the operations by an eye-witness with the British Headquarters continue to come through pretty frequently, which shows that the plans announced some time back for supplying the public with prompt and fuller news from the front are now in full maturity. One of these narratives received yesterday afternoon contained the information that there is a lull in the operations on our immediate front, pending general advance.

It is possible to read much into that observation—much that is hopeful for the Allies, too. Hitherto Headquarters have been wisely reticent so far as the making of any reference to future movements is concerned. And the fact that the public is now acquainted with the knowledge that a general advance is in contemplation has all the more significance on that account. The probability is that our lines have been materially reinforced of late, and that we are now ready for a big sweeping movement, the object of which is to bring the full resources at our command into play and crush the enemy where he is strongest. As to that, of course, time will tell. But the indications lie in that direction at the moment.

Aerial Operations.

The danger of aerial raids has been illustrated during the week end by the reports of the British success at Dusseldorf and the German overhead attack on Paris. In both instances bombs were dropped from the ships of the air, but so far as real value to the attackers was concerned the former adventure alone of the two achieved good results. The three officers who carried out this feat fully deserve the high praise which has been bestowed on them. They flew more than a hundred miles to carry it out, and, despite the fact that a previous attack had put the enemy on guard and caused them to mount anti-aircraft guns, they were able to account for one Zeppelin, which was destroyed, and to demolish the shed in which it was contained. The German attempt on Paris was on a bigger scale, no fewer than 20 bombs being dropped into the city, but apparently all the damage they did was to kill four and wound twenty innocent pedestrians, mostly women and children. One of the missiles fell on to the roof of Notre Dame, the grandest and most interesting of the churches of Paris, of the pillars of which it has been remarked that, could they but speak, they might tell the whole history of France. Happily this bomb did no great mischief inside the historic building; thus the famous edifice stands to-day practically undamaged. But we have not to thank the Germans for that. The attackers dropped into the city, together with the bombs, a kindly missile which read: "We have taken Antwerp. Your turn will come soon." Seeing, however, that for the past three or four weeks the invading Germans have been consistently driven back on the frontiers further and further away from the French capital, we imagine that the Parisians will in no wise be perturbed by this message from the air.

THE DOUBLE MURDER.

Further Details of the Attack on a Junk.

The Cruiser Nurnberg.

Commander Says it may be His Coffin.

Honolulu, Sept. 1.—The German cruiser Nurnberg will leave this port at 9.30 to-night, stripped for action. Captain Schoenborg said to-day that he was ready to meet any eventuality and that there would be no surrender on the part of the Nurnberg. He said that he expected his ship would be the coffin for himself and his crew.

Honolulu (T.H.), Sept. 1.—The German cruiser Nurnberg, whose whereabouts have been a mystery since she left here early last month, appeared off this port early to-day. Inasmuch as the Nurnberg left this port thirty-five days ago, just before war was declared between Germany and Great Britain, she is entitled now to take on as much coal and no more as will carry her to the nearest home port and may remain in Honolulu twenty-four hours.

Where that port now becomes a point for the international lawyers to decide. The British have seized German Samoa, and the Japanese are blockading Germany's naval base in Kiauchau Bay. Had there been coaling points in Germany's other Pacific insular possessions, supposedly the Nurnberg would have gone there, but the commander reports that he has touched nowhere since he left Honolulu.

Nurnberg Prepares to Coal.

If it should be held that German Samoa is still technically a German possession, because it has not been formally ceded to, though occupied by, Great Britain, then the neutrality regulations would allow the Nurnberg only sufficient coal to make Apia, German Samoa. But if the war has effected changes which make European Germany the nearest home shores, then the Nurnberg could fill her bunkers. Preparations for coaling were begun immediately, especial care being taken that no Japanese should be among the coal passers and pickers.

The Nurnberg's commander said he expected to remain for several days in Hawaiian waters, after coaling.

Nothing has been seen of the German cruiser Leipzig, the only other German warship in the Pacific not bottled up in Kiauchau Bay, since the Leipzig left San Francisco on August 15.

Chase of British Steamer.

The British steamer Strathadie, with coal from Newcastle, made port here last night after having been chased by a warship, which it is now known must have been the Nurnberg. The German cruiser has been thirty-five days out from this port. Her commander says he has touched nowhere else in the meantime.

Seattle, Sept. 1.—There has been a relaxation of the activity of the cruisers using Esquimalt as a base since it was announced officially that the Leipzig was no longer a menace to commerce. It is expected in British Columbia that the Leipzig

THE PRIZE SHIP
ELSBEETH.CLAIM BY THE FORMER
OWNER.Has the Alien Enemy
any Standing?

The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gomperz, sat in Admiralty jurisdiction this morning to consider an application by Jacob Jebsen, claiming on behalf of Rheirol M. Jebsen, A.G., to be the true and lawful owner of the s.s. Elsbeeth, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and for all loss, costs, charges, damage and demurrage and expenses which have arisen, or which may or shall arise, by reason or means of the seizure and sinking of the said ship as a prize.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, appeared for the Crown and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Messrs. Dacon, Looker, Deacon and Hartson, for the claimant.

The Attorney General said the first question that would arise was one as to procedure. As his Lordship was aware, the new rules were proclaimed on October 9, and, under the Prize Court Procedure Act of 1914, his Lordship was given power to decide what procedure was to be adopted in the case of any cause commenced under the old rules.

He could either direct that one commenced under the old rules shall continue under the old ones, or under the new ones, with such adaptations as may be considered necessary. There was, however, a preliminary point which he wished to raise and that was that the claim in this case was raised by an alien enemy, and an alien enemy had no *persona standi* unless he showed special grounds, such as an Order-in-Council authorising him to trade, or a licence, or something of that kind. The first paragraph of the affidavit of Jacob Jebsen was as follows:—

"My said firm, Jebsen and Co., are the agents in Hongkong of Rheirol M. Jebsen A.G., a limited company according to the laws of Germany;" then, at the end of the paragraph, "on whose behalf this claim is now made."

The claim was on behalf of a company in enemy territory. The claim was brought forward on behalf of a German company and therefore on behalf of an alien enemy. He did not know whether it was necessary to cite authorities of the proposition that an alien enemy could not appear unless on special grounds, but he would refer his Lordship to the case of *Hoop* (1. C. Robinson, 190, p. 200). There were other authorities to the same effect, but he would only refer to the case of the s.s. *Phoenix* (1. Spink's Reports, p. 306). When a claim was made by an enemy it was always necessary to set forth on what grounds the claim was made. There was also the case of *Troja* (1. Spink's Reports, p. 342) and in that case that of the *Phoenix* was referred to, and some surprise expressed that the same point should have again been raised, but it was pointed out that the case of the *Troja* was filed before the *Phoenix* was decided. *Brendon v. Nesbitt* (8. Terra Reports, p. 23) enunciated the same principle, that an alien enemy could not sue. Before an alien enemy could appear, he had to show some grounds in the nature of a licence from the Crown. Under the new rules an appearance, without such grounds being stated, should be struck out, and, under the old rules, the claimant could not appear unless he stated the grounds on which it was lawful for him, an alien enemy, to appear in a British Court.

The claim of Jebsen and Co. was filed on September 8. On the same day an affidavit was filed by Mr. Jebsen and it might be that the paragraph upon which the claimant proposed to rely was paragraph 11, as showing the grounds on which they could appear. For the purposes of argument he proposed to assume that the *Elsbeeth* cleared from her last port before the declaration of war—he did not admit, but he assumed it for the purpose of argument—and

that she was captured after the declaration of war without her having any knowledge of it. The notification of the Order-in-Council from which the paragraph was taken was an Order-in-Council for the regulation of the "Days of Grace." The Hague Convention had enunciated the desirability of allowing British ships in port at the outbreak of war to leave within a reasonable time, and also of allowing ships coming into port without knowledge of the war also to leave the port at the same time. The scheme of the Order-in-Council was that if Great Britain received information that Germany was according like treatment to British ships in German ports, then arrangements would be made to allow German ships to clear by a certain date. It was also provided that if the British Government were satisfied that the German Government would allow British ships met on the high seas after the outbreak of war, with no knowledge of the outbreak, to proceed on their way by releasing them after prize court proceedings, the British Government would accord German ships the same treatment.

The British Government had received no such information of any reciprocal treatment on behalf of the German Government, and on August 8 in the *London Gazette* a notification appeared on that very point. The effect of the notice appeared in a letter from Sir Edward Grey to the Lord of the Admiralty stating that "sections three and eight of the Order-in-Council would not come into operation."

Mr. Potter replied to the preliminary objection raised by the Attorney General, and said the objection apparently was that a claimant who was an alien enemy had no right of audience. The Attorney General recited, in support of that, the ordinary common law that one could not have dealings with the enemy. The Prize Court was not governed by common law and never had been, even from the earliest times when it was governed by the Prize Court Rules solely. In the Prize Court the alien enemy was always allowed to appear, for the very simple reason that if the owners did not appear there was nobody who could claim the ship, and it would have to be condemned. It would be a farce to have a Prize Court in which the only person represented was the Crown, and the English court had never been a party to such a farce as that.

What the rule *did* say was that any claimant must set forth his grounds before he could be heard. He was not concerned with the grounds of the claim at the moment. They might be good or they might be bad, but that was not a matter to be decided upon the preliminary objection. It was for his Lordship to decide whether they had set out grounds for the claim.

His Lordship:—This gentleman making the application is residing under licence, I suppose?

Mr. Potter agreed that he was, and said that the standing or nationality of the agent did not affect the question, even if the agent was a British subject. The grounds for the application were that the ship left Tsingtao before the declaration of the war, and that when captured they were in ignorance of the declaration of the war. Whether those grounds were good or not was another matter. He also desired to point out that they appeared not to sue, but in answer to a motion of the Prize Court calling upon all persons to attend and state their claims.

His Lordship:—It seems to me that you have established your right to be heard.

The Attorney General said it did not matter whether the claimant was suing or appearing. The ability to appear was not the same.

His Lordship asked the Attorney General if he knew of any case in which the grounds of a licence to an alien enemy had been given.

The Attorney General replied in the negative, and His Lordship suggested that the point should be reserved.

In answer to the question raised by the Crown as to the procedure to be followed, his Lordship suggested that they should take the evidence already obtained under the old rules, and

GERMAN PLANS IN
BRUSSELS.

New Government and Ministry.

Interesting particulars of German methods in Brussels are given by Dr. Sarolla in a message to the *Chronicle* from Antwerp. There are no excesses, he says, but a characteristic detail illustrates the fidelity of patriotism that they have established the German time instead of the Greenwich time hitherto used.

They also announced their intention of establishing a Government, and primarily Ministry of Finance.

The Dukes of Schleswig and of Mecklenburg and Prince Joachim are staying at the Hotels Astoria and Cecil.

The German commander at first demanded 100 hostages, but he did not persist in that request. On the other hand the German governor insists upon his huge financial impositions.

He also commanded for three days enormous supplies for the passing troops, with the result that there is already a great scarcity of bread, and famine is threatening. All the requisitions for food are payable in bonds or scrip or paper money issued by the governor.

Troops in Barracks. The troops are mostly quartered in barracks, the officers being largely billeted on private citizens.

The Germans, says a high official of the Brussels Town Council, boast of having passed through Brussels 300,000 men. This is an exaggeration, he declares, but another witness states that it took thirty-six hours for the German columns to pass through.

According to an account in the *Mail*, the German soldiers in Brussels are behaving very kindly to the inhabitants. The officers, this report says, are living in the large hotels and the soldiers are quartered in the barracks and railway stations.

Even the officers seem extremely hungry, and buy immense quantities of provisions. Everything has to be paid for in coin by order of the German general, except large purchases for the commissariat, which are paid for with assignats (a sort of I.O.U.). The prices are not high.

£800,000 Paid on War Fine.

The first instalment of the £8,000,000 fine on Brussels—namely, £800,000—has already been paid.

The only act of violence by the Germans has been the blowing up of the Grunerger Station because the company refused to obey the German orders.

proceed under the new rules.

Mr. Potter agreed with this course being adopted, and pointed out that the Court had power to take further evidence if it was considered necessary.

The Attorney General, outlining the case for the Crown, said the ship was liable to condemnation on two grounds:—1. That the ship bore the flag and class of the enemy; and 2. that the ship's cargo and freight were enemy property.

His Lordship:—I suppose it may be said that some part of the cargo may be contraband of war?

The Attorney General:—Yes.

Mr. Potter said that there was no dispute upon the facts, unless the Attorney General disputed their contention that they did not know of the war.

Reading from the standing interrogatories, the Attorney General said that the ship flew the German flag, her officers were Germans, and she carried 1,800 tons of coal and cotton stores for the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau. She had been chartered by the German Government for three months for an indefinitely described voyage from Tsingtao to the South Seas and prior to capture a private letter on board was destroyed.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday week, during which time Mr. Potter will communicate with London on behalf of his clients, through the American Consul, for information as to the practice of the German Government with relation to British ships.

General Manager's Progress Report for Four Weeks Ending 12th Sept. 1914:—The accompanying sheet of Mine Measurement and Assay returns shows a total of 461 feet, made up of 50 ft. sinking, 193 ft. driving, and 212 ft. crosscutting, as against 382 ft. for the previous four weeks.

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A. D. C.

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"THE BLUE BIRD"

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Nov. 7th2nd Performance
Nov. 10thA FAIRY PLAY IN 5 ACTS
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Booking opens at Moutre's to holders of Advance Tickets

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General Booking from October 29th.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Immediately. Nos. 2 to 13 inclusive, Austin Avenue, Kowloon. Rent, including use of electric light fittings, \$58 per month. Nos. 1 and 14 \$88 per month. For terms of lease apply to O.C.A.S.C. Headquarters, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong. Keys may be obtained from Watchman at No. 8 Austin Avenue.

COMPAGNIE DES MES-
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NOTICE

S.S. "CHILI."

Consignees of Cargo from London ex. s.s. "Medoc," "Basque" & "Bosphore."

Consignees of "Cargo from Havre ex.s.s. "Basque"

General Manager's Progress Report for Four Weeks Ending 12th Sept. 1914:—The accompanying sheet of Mine Measurement and Assay returns shows a total of 461 feet, made up of 50 ft. sinking, 193 ft. driving, and 212 ft. crosscutting, as against 382 ft. for the previous four weeks.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 17th inst. at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 20th inst. or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on the 17th October, 1914 at 10 a.m.

No. Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1914.

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Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suze, & Port Said.	Suwa Maru Capt. Murai Atsuta Maru Capt. Iriwawa	WEDNES., 21st Oct., at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 4th Nov., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.	Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasawa Aki Maru Capt. Noma	TUES., 20th Oct., at 4 p.m. TUES., 3rd Nov., at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	FRIDAY, 23rd Oct., at noon. WED., 18th Nov., at noon.
CALCUTTA, via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon.	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date	TUES., 20th Oct., at 12,500
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada	MONDAY, 26th Oct., at 5,000
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Inaba Maru Capt. Tomonaga	FRIDAY, 30th Oct., at 12,500
MOJI and Kobo.	Colombo Maru Capt. Noguchi	SATURDAY, 24th Oct., at 12,000
KOBE & Yokohama.	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	THURS., 15th Oct., at 11 a.m. Cargo only.

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Kashima	20,000 "	25th February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shizuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
H'HOW & H'PHONG	Kai Long	15th Oct. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Ying Chow	15th Oct. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Anhui	18th Oct. at 11 p.m.
WWEI & TIENSIN	Hui Chow	24th Oct. at noon

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SHANGHAI..... Yusang* Thur., 22nd Oct. at d'light
S'TORE, P'ang & C'cutta, Kumsang* Sat., 24th Oct. at 3 p.m.
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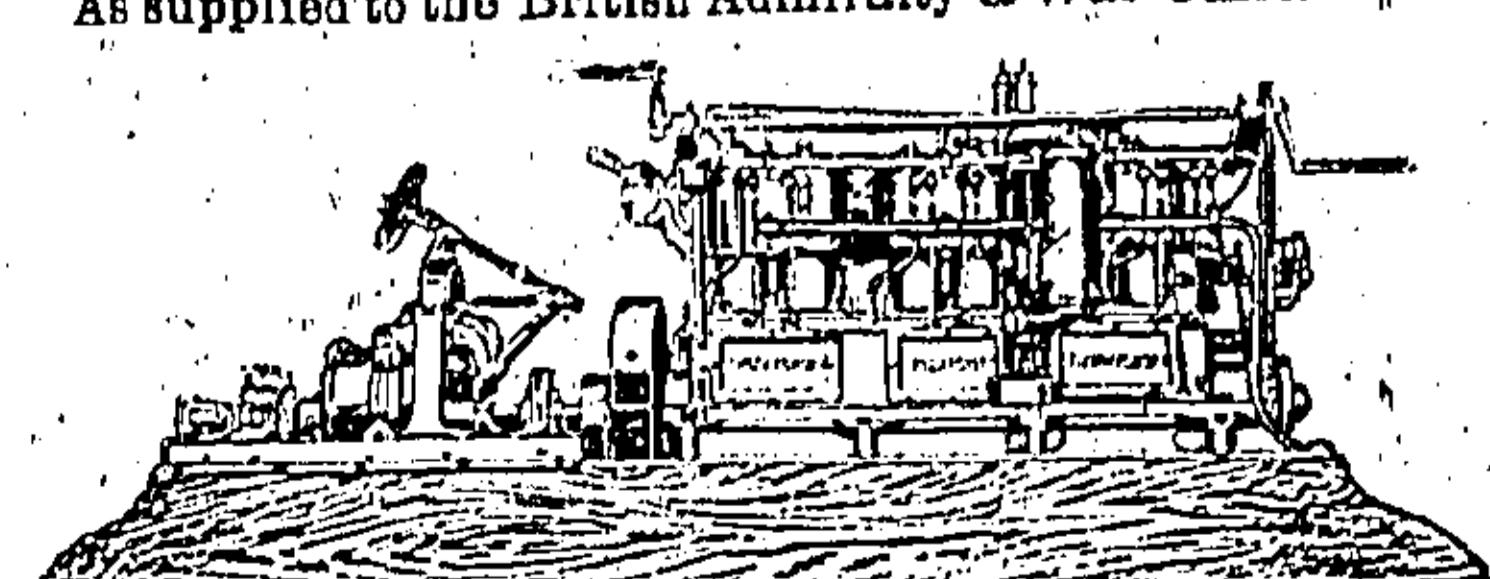
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London & Antwerp via Sp'ore etc. Namur	P. & O.	14. Oct.	
Marseilles, via Ports	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	21. Oct.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports & Manila) on 29th ult. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 21st inst.

The A. O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney on 1st inst. for Hongkong via Nanyang Port-Darwin, Thursday Island and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 4th instant.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. MALTA left Singapore for this port on 9th inst. at noon with the outward English Mail, and is due here on Wednesday the 14th instant at about 1 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOKATO MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER left New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 1st Sept. and is due here on or about the 20th Oct.

The Barber Line s.s. SHIMOSA sailed from New York via Panama Canal for Hongkong on the 3rd inst. and is therefore expected to arrive here on or about the 25th November.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,821, M. Nakamura 23rd ult.—Moj, Gen.—N.Y.K.

Atholl, Br. s.s. 3,031, L. Farby, 22nd ult.—Singapore, 16th ult., Gen.—D. & Co.

Sanuki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,822, T. Date, 23rd Sept.—Singapore, 22nd Sept., Gen.—N.Y.K.

Duncallow, Br. s.s. 4,476, G. Moor, 28th Sept.—Shanghai, 25th ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Lycan, Br. s.s. 4,814, Walker, 13th ult.—Singapore, 8th ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Banri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,369, S. Saga, 17th ult.—Japan, Sugar—D. & Co.

Klof, Nor. s.s. 733, Amundsen, 18th ult.—Bangkok, Rice—Order.

Sultan van Koelen, Dut. s.s. 1,419, E. R. Viles, 19th ult.—Tarakan, 18th ult., Fuel oil—P. Co.

Tjimanoek, Dut. s.s. 5,000, A. W. Lo Rooy, 19th ult.—Shanghai, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Candia, Br. s.s. 5,194, R. E. Pool, 20th ult.—London, 9th Aug., Gen.—P. & O.

Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s. O. Kasaki, 20th ult.—Moj, 14th ult., Gen.—B. & K.

Heijun Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,953, Miyanari, 20th ult.—Cumarun Bay, 16th ult., Gen.—B. & K.

Yamato Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,674, Baba, 2nd inst.—Sourabaya, 22nd ult., S. S. Suzuki & Co.

Shinyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,664, Okuma, 2nd inst.—Kartau, 20th ult., Coal—Suzuki & Co.

Wellington, Br. s.s. 3,626, J. T. Evans, 4th inst.—Cardiff, Gen.—Order.

Siboria, Am. s.s. 5,655, A. Zeeder, 4th inst.—San Francisco, 5th ult., Gen.—P. M. Co.

Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,562, Jenkins, 5th inst.—Salgon, 30th ult., Rice & Gen.—Chines.

Hainan, Br. s.s. 641, Stewart, 10th inst.—Swatow, 8th General—D. L. & Co.

Eiger, Norwegian s.s. 875, Andersen, 10th inst.—Dahly, 4th Gen.—Chinese.

Hsin Chang, Chi. s.s. 1,238, D. P. Ross, 11th inst.—Tientsin, Chafoo, 7th Gen.—C. M.

Yingchow, Br. s.s. 1,228, E. L. Jones, 11th inst.—Shanghai and Amoy, 10th inst.—Gen.—B. & S.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 11th inst.—Swatow, 10th Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Taisho Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,810, T. Ogawa, 14th inst.—Muroran, 2nd inst.—Coal—M. B. K.

Kaishin Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,601, T. Uchiyama, 14th inst.—Moj, 20th ult., Gen.—O.S.K.

Hokuto Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,426, K. Morita, 8th inst.—Paitk Panan, 28th ult., Sugar & Candles—D. & Co.

Sahabji, Dut. s.s. 1,237, Liberty, 7th inst.—Bulk Paper, 28th ult., Bulk oil—P. C. A.

Nukai Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,275, Y. Tanaki, 7th inst.—Moj, 1st inst., Coal—G. L. & Co.

Standard Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,106, H. N. Butler, 8th inst.—Bangkok, 29th ult., Rice & T. & Co.

Phemus, Br. s.s. 4,269, Bailey, 8th inst.—S. & B. S.

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Hanol, Fr. s.s. 739, Le Cavalier, 10th inst.—Haiphong, 9th inst. Gen.—A. R. Murtry.

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Tjihombang, Dut. s.s. 8,013, N. W. Jurians, 8th inst.—Butavia, 30th ult., Gen.—J. C. L.

Hanol, Fr. s.s. 739, Le Cavalier, 10th inst.—Haiphong, 9th inst. Gen.—A. R. Murtry.

Tamban-nuru, Jap. s.s. 3,803, S. Nagawa, 11th inst.—Shanghai, 8th inst.—General—Order.

Tjihombang, Dut. s.s. 8,013, N. W. Jurians, 8th inst.—Shanghai, 8th inst.—General—Order.

Phemus, Br. s.s. 4,269, Bailey, 8th inst.—S. & B. S.

Tjihombang, Dut. s.s. 8,013, N. W. Jurians, 8th inst.—Shanghai, 8th inst.—General—Order.

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

FIRST EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1914.

KIAUCHAU OPERATIONS.

Japanese Plans and German Fears.

The special war correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes from Tsianfu on October 3 as follows:—

Tsianfu presents an interesting and, in some respects, a grotesque study at the present time. One's first impression is surprise at the extent of the place, of the *shangpu*, or commercial settlement, that is to say, which is the first part of the town to present itself to view. It is some years, of course, since the apex of the German position in Shantung was constituted a trade mart, yet one had not expected such development. The foreign area lies west of the Chinese city and measures, roughly, two and a half miles by one and a half. It consists of three broad, main roads connected and intersected at right angles. They are well laid and lighted, though in places in need of repair. Trees on either side soften the white glare that beats up under a blue sky, and screen off some of the dust raised by the lightest breeze. Without being able to single out any building, or group of buildings, that is in any way striking, one is conscious of solid, enterprising prospect. Promise is the key note of the place, and, as soon as one has felt that, one has realized the special significance of the moment.

German Weltpolitik.

On all sides lies evidence of German *weltpolitik*: in shop signs more often German than Chinese; in German commodities piled high in shop windows; in the German language fluently spoken by many Chinese; in German architecture, planning and precision—in the clear intention, so obvious in Tsingtau, to make for Germany a place where they might feel at home.

Not, of course, that other nationalities have contributed nothing to the development of Tsianfu. By far the largest number of houses in the "open port" are Chinese, while British trade has gained its footing just as it obtained one in Tsingtau. But there can be little doubt that things gone on as German *weltpolitik* intended them to go, German influence would have been paramount. The place would always have retained its international character with China as sovereign over-lord, but in the eyes of the average Chinese resident the most important people would have been the children of the Fatherland. And that was what Berlin desired.

A Nervous City.

It is the sudden thwarting of the desire, and the imminent collapse of all its accompanying projects, that is filling Tsianfu with excursions and alarms. The Chinese do not know what to make of the situation. German refugees from Shantung coal mines are panic-stricken. Many of them are huddled together in the hotel from which I write, others have fled, some are reported to be living in trucks on the railway line prepared to steam off at half-an-hour's notice. All are giving credence to the most ridiculous rumours and rein to the wildest fears.

I imagined, when I first arrived and heard these things, that they were exaggerated. I find after careful inquiry that they are not, that the Germans really believe all they have been told, that they genuinely consider themselves in danger of cold-blooded murder and worse. The Chinese are taking matters more calmly, but they are exceedingly nervous. They see that the German house is cracking all round them, that the Japanese

do not intend to stick to the war zone as originally marked out, and we in consequence putting two and two together with such rapidity as to make the total six. The stopping of all railway traffic between here and Weihsiang—a fact which is compelling me to start out to-morrow with ponies and carts, and to make a five days' journey instead of one of so many hours—has had an immensely disquieting effect. It has blackened and enlarged the war cloud and has added to the organization of trade. I tried this afternoon, for example, to turn ten Mexican dollars into copper cents and at one large cash shop was met with refusal on the ground that, as the trains had ceased running, everything else was stopping too. Carts are procurable only after hours of search and at prices fifty per cent. above the usual rates, the increase being partly due to fear of an approaching Japanese army. Prices of other commodities have gone up on a similar scale.

Attitude of Chinese Government.

In the midst of all this excitement the Chinese Government is behaving admirably. One was told before one had been in Tsianfu more than two hours that the situation was intensely critical: that General Chang had thrown 15,000 troops between here and Weihsiang and had compelled small bodies of Japanese advancing westwards to fall back. The latter had retired to await reinforcements and a struggle was only a question of a few days. There is not a word of truth in the report. No Chinese troops are blocking, or will block Japan's path; on the contrary they are being, and will be, kept well out of harm's way. There seems to be no doubt that the Japanese intend to resume control of the Tsianfu end of the line and I learn on first rate authority that they have notified the Chinese Government of their intention.

Whatever Peking's feelings may be in the matter, it has no idea of acting otherwise than all the circumstances of the case dictate. It is true that, in coming to Tsianfu, the Japanese will be departing entirely from what was understood to be the furthest extent of their operations on Chinese soil. But it is also true that the Germans utilized the railway exactly as they pleased and that they would certainly have transported guns from Changhsing to Tsingtau had they not been seized in transit on the Tientsin-Pukow railway.

That having happened, there is considerable force in the Japanese contention that they are undertaking military operations which, on the Germans' own showing, are of no inconsiderable proportions, and have a right to feel that the whole line is, for the time being, under their control.

The Chinese Government does not propose to make matters any more difficult by any display of force, a policy which would be beyond words foolish. That there should be warlike talk amongst Chinese "Tommies" is at once natural and harmless. Judging, however, from a conversation I had with a well known Chinese shopkeeper, the trading classes intend to take their cue from Government.

"Why are the Germans so afraid?" I asked him.

"They fear the English," he replied with a polite smile.

"And why are the Chinese afraid?" I inquired again.

"That," he answered after a pause, "I do not understand—but, then, my business is selling cigarettes."

At the Japanese Consulate.
The quietest spot in all Tsianfu is the Japanese Consulate, an unpretentious little house standing in a side street. Here, one on each side of two small tea-tables in a room simply

BRITISH SHELLS WRECK WIRELESS.

Squadron Reported to Have Attacked Caroline Island, Belonging to Germany.

Tokio, August 31.—It is reported here that the British squadron has destroyed the wireless telegraph station on Caroline Island, belonging to Germany.

A Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer went ashore on Lien Tau island during a fog last night. When the fog cleared this morning the Tsingtau batteries attempted to shell the destroyer but the latter proved to be beyond their range.

The German gunboat Jaguar, however, steamed out of the harbour and fired eight shots into the stranded warship and returned unmolested by the other Japanese vessels that are blocking the port.

The Jaguar reported that the crew had abandoned the destroyer, which can be seen from Tsingtau breaking on the rocks. Four Japanese destroyers and one cruiser now form the blockading squadron.

Information has been received that Ta-Chien, a small island outside of Kiauchau bay, has been occupied by the Japanese.

Count von Rex, the German ambassador to Japan, accompanied by forty Germans and Austrians, has sailed for the United States on the steamer Minnesota. Baron Muller von Szentgyorgy, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, left on the steamer Manchuria. The present destination of both ambassadors is Washington. The approaches to the two steamers were guarded when the diplomats went on board and their departure was not disturbed.

The birthday of the Emperor of Japan was celebrated to-day. A large procession of lantern bearers visited the British, French and Russian embassies in Tokyo and the ovation was acknowledged by the ambassadors. The street crowds were orderly, the police acting merely as spectators.

A CANDID OPINION.

The First Month of the War.

Out of the haze that obscures the land operations, one important fact is slowly emerging, and that is the conspicuous inability of the Generals-in-Chief and their staffs to handle deftly the vast machines which they have created for war. Legislation may enact that millions of men shall be trained as soldiers, and army administrators may organise these men into corps or divisions, but, after all, as Napoleon said, it is not "men," but "the *Maré*" that brings about a decisive encounter. And so far there appears to be no master spirit at the head of the armies in the East or the West, on the one side or on the other.

Even the successes of 1866-1870, to which it is natural to refer at the present time, were so far fallacious as that Von Moltke had no worthy antagonist in his front. Benedek had been forced into a position of responsibility for which he confessed he was unfitted, and Sadowa was the result; Baudissin was hampered by a sick monarch, and McMahon was driven to destruction by a political party; hence the double tragedy of Metz and Sadowa within a month. The wonder is not that the Germans did so much, but that they did so little forty-four years ago, for the leaders who dictated terms of peace at the gates of Paris were certainly men of a stamp far superior to the Kaiser and his entourage. King William of Prussia, his son, his nephew, and the Crown Prince of Saxony, schooled by Moltke and nurtured by Von Roon, were considerable figures in the world, and they handled with dexterity four armies of a not too inconvenient size. But to-day these armies have doubled in numbers, and there is obviously a need of increased pugnacity and driving power.

These indispensable qualities, however, have nowhere been manifested so far by the Germans in the West. On the left a force has exchanged blows with a French force, and has gained some ground after three weeks' fighting. On the right, where no decision is possible, the greatest progress has been made, owing to the weakness of the Belgian fortresses or to the weight of German artillery; but the army of King Albert is still intact and Antwerp remains unscathed. In the left centre it is doubtful whether the Meuse has been crossed, though Luxembourg was seized a month ago. In the right centre, on the left bank of the Meuse, on the line Soissons-Kethel, success has been gained at the price of isolating the right wing, so that the line Arras-Lille remains open to any force that can land at Boulogne and beat the German cavalry. Per contra, the French Generalissimo is doubtless playing the sure game by a system of evasion, but it is not a brilliant game; and it is open to misprision when contrasted with the pretensions of the school of Lauglois, Boulard, and Foch, whose followers have talked so much about "paralysing the enemy's will-power" and of "fixing" the enemy with a general advanced guard which was to form a pivot of manoeuvre.

Now, whether the colossal dimensions of the armies are too much for us pygmies of the twentieth century we know not, but certainly we have witnessed no such strokes in strategy or tactics as we were taught to consider probable when studying the campaigns in which Wellington and Napoleon, Lee and Sheridan, Tolstoi and Skobeleff figured. Perhaps we shall be blamed for asking too much, but if so our excuse must be that we have been

HOW THE GOEBEN ESCAPED.

Story of British Pluck and Tenacity.

The story of the escape of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau—a story which, as the correspondent points out, adds to the credit of our Fleet—is told in the *Daily Telegraph*, in a message from its correspondent at Malta.

When the German ships were hugging the Italian shores (says the message) a French army corps had to be transported from Africa to France, and, our ships being allotted the duty of warding off any sort of interference with this all-important operation, were assigned a position between Italy and the line of transportation.

The German warships must have wondered why they were left alone, although the plucky Gloucester got a smack at the Breslau, and would have sunk or captured her had not the big Goeben hurried to the rescue.

The operation of conveying the French army corps from Africa to France having been most successfully carried out, our Fleet in part could now give its attention to the German vessels.

It was learned that the Goeben and Breslau were at Syra, and the British vessels directed their course thither. The Germans, however, hid themselves amongst the Cyclades and Sporades Islands.

Needle in a Bundle of Hay.

Our ships, scattering, searched for them, but it was like looking for a needle in a bundle of hay.

Intercepted messages presently proved that there was some kind of accent, and his Majesty's ship Gloucester, and some destroyers, got in touch with them.

But the Goeben and Breslau knew that they were discovered, and they fled in a very prudent fashion, believing that our whole Fleet was at their heels, whereas only small vessels, which they could have shattered and dropped to the bottom of the sea, were after them with bulldog temper and tenacity.

The purpose of capture was baffled by the Germans' entrance into the Dardanelles.

Before this, however, the Goeben is said to have been given an opportunity, which she rejected, of single combat with one of our big ships.

encouraged to expect too much. Yet we had our lesson ten years ago, when Siessol held Nogi at bay for six months at Port Arthur, and Oyama, aided by the lion-hearted Karoki, failed to do more than drive Kuropatkin back to the position which he had a year earlier resolved to defend, but he was overruled by an ex-Admiral who chanced to be Viceroy in Manchuria.

Whether the present war will prove to be a repetition of the campaigns in Manchuria is yet to be seen, but in point of military interest it is the Eastern theatre that promises the best results; for in that quarter strategical penetration is possible to the Russians, while the opportunity for a turning movement will occur to the enemy if Austria is not hauled by Germany. In the East, Russia is playing the part that Germany plays in the West, and in both cases the destruction of the enemy's left wing is feasible if sufficient power is applied while his main army is being kept at arm's length during the operation and the communications with the bases are adequately protected: but it is, of course, the business of the Austrians in the East and of the Anglo-French army in the West to take care that these great expectations are disappointed.—Major Redway in the *Globe*.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
WEDNESDAY
the 14th October, 1914, com-
mencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales
Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable An-
tique China and Curios from
Ming to Tawkong Dynasties

comprising—
5-COLOURED and BLUE and
WHITE VASES, PLATES,
BOWLS, FIGURES, OLD
BRONZES, PEKING CLOISON-
NE INCENSE BURNERS and
VASES, JADE ORNAMENTS,
SNUFF BOTTLES, etc., etc.

A few pieces of Canton Black-
wood Ware.

On view from Tuesday, the 13th
October.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

(By Order of the Mortgagee)
of
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY.

situato at Wing Wo Street,
Victoria, in the Colony of
Hongkong, to be sold by
Public Auction, on

MONDAY
the 19th day of Oct. 1914, at
3 o'clock p.m.

by
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
at his sales rooms in Duddell
Street.

The property consists of—
All that piece of parcel of
ground registered in the Land
Office as The Remaining Portion
of Section C of Marine Lot No.
63A together with the messuages
and premises thereon known as
Nos. 29 and 31 Wing Wo Street
and including a certain right of
way over the whole of Wing Wo
Street.

The said premises are held for
the term of 991 years from the
26th day of December 1861 created
therein by the Crown Lease of
the said Lot dated the 4th day of
July 1862 and made between
Queen Victoria of the one part
and Frederick Horsen Block of
the other part subject to the pay-
ment of the Crown Rent and to
the observance and performance
of the Lessee's covenants therein
reserved and contained.

For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. EWENS & NEEDHAM,
Alexandre Building,
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Auctioneer.

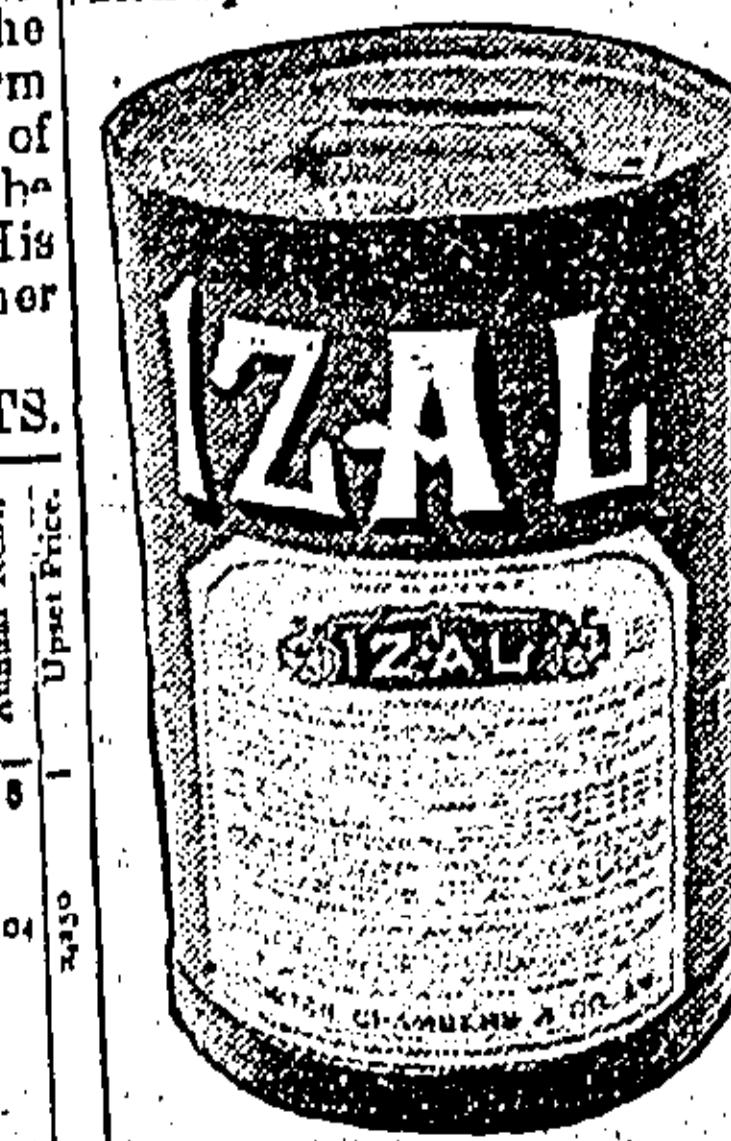
Hongkong, 7th October, 1914.

G. P. LAMMERT.

PARTICULARS AND CONDI-
TIONS of the letting by Public
Auction Sale, to be held on Mon-
day, the 19th day of Oct, 1914, at
3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public
Works Department, by Order of
His Excellency, the Governor
of Two Lots of Crown Land
at Mount Davis and Kennedy
Town, respectively, in the
Colony of Hongkong, for a term
of 75 years, with the option of
renewal at Crown Rents to be
fixed by the Surveyor of His
Majesty the King, for one further
term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

Sect. No.	Rep. No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements (A. approx.)				Annual Rent	Up-to-Date
			ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.		
1	1	Mount Davis	500	150	150	150	15,000	104
2	2	Kennedy Town	350	350	110	110	4,000	160



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MY BREATHING SYSTEM, by J. P. Muller.	2.25	VANDOVER AND THE BRUTE, by Frank Norris.	1.75
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		THE WALL BETWEEN, by Ralph D. Palme.	3.50

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LADY URSLA'S HUSBAND, by Florence Warden.

THE RED WALL, by Frank Savile.

THE RED WALL, by Frank Savile.

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Hongkong, September 11, 1914.
BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cts.	Units
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	1b. 21	lb.
Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	21	lb.
Roast,—Shui	19	lb.
Breast,—Ngau Lam	16	lb.
Soup,—Tong Yuk	22	lb.
Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	33	lb.
do,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	26	lb.
Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	per set 12	lb.
Bullock's Brains,—"No" ...	50	lb.
Tongue fresh,—Ngau Li	50	lb.
corned,—Ham Ngau Li	60	lb.
Head,—Ngau Tau	31.20	lb.
Heart,—Ngau Sum	14	lb.
Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	22	lb.
Feet,—Ngau Keuk	12	lb.
Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	20	lb.
Tail,—Ngau Mei	13	lb.
Liver,—Ngau Kon	6	lb.
Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To	81.20	lb.
Calf's Head & Feet,—Ngau-chai-tau-keuk	81.20	lb.
Butcher Chop,—Yeung Pai Kwai	26	lb.
Leg,—Yeung Pei	24	lb.
Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	27	lb.
Saddle...	27	lb.
Pigeon Chittlings,—Chu Chong	per set 24	lb.
Brains,—Chu No	14	lb.
Fest,—Chu Keuk	16	lb.
Fry,—Chu Chap	16	lb.
Head,—Chu Tau	12	lb.
Heart,—Chu San	18	lb.
Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	30	lb.
Liver,—Chu Kon	26	lb.
Pork, Chop,—Chu Pai Kwai	30	lb.
Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	20	lb.
Leg,—Chu Pei	20	lb.
Fat or Lard,—Chu Yan	80	lb.
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Leung Tau Keuk	8	lb.
Heart,—Yeung Sam	12	lb.
Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	27	lb.
Liver,—Yeung Kon	22	lb.
Sucking Pigs, To Order,—Chu Tsai	22	lb.
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	27	lb.
Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	19	lb.
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	20	lb.
Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	22	lb.
Lard,—Chu Yan	22	lb.

POULTRY.

	Cts.	Units
Chicken,—Kai Tsai	30	lb.
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	32	lb.
Ducks,—Ap	24	lb.
Doves,—Pan Kai	18	lb.
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20	lb.
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	30	lb.
Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	25	lb.
Geese,—Ngo	33	lb.
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each 27	lb.
Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap,	21	lb.
Turkeys, Cock,—Fo Kai Kung	60	lb.
Hen, " " Na	56	lb.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against Britain.
" " Russia.
" " France.
" " Belgium.
Austria against Servia.
" " Russia.
" " Britain.
" " France.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.
1900.—Treaty war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.
1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.
1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.
July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

Aug. 1.—Austrian Reserves called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shot fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

Aug. 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

Aug. 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

Aug. 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

Aug. 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

Aug. 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. *Amphion* sinks German mine-layer *Koenigin Luise* and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

Aug. 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in

Luxemburg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

Aug. 9.—Germans evacuate Luxemburg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship.

Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Sty.

Aug. 12.—Belgium reports

that German advance guards are falling back on main Army.

Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

Aug. 13.—Belgians hold

their own first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is

confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open.

Great Britain and Austria at war.

Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haesel, Germany.

Losses being three-fifths of those

engaged. French defeat Ger-

mans in a battle along the River

Othain; regiment of Dragoons

annihilated.

Aug. 14.—Liege still

intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German

prisoners. Transportation of

French troops to Belgian com-

plete; whole force ready to advance.

Belgians drive enemy eastward;

no German cavalry between Hassel and Ramillies.

Aug. 15.—French troops

enter Belgium at Charleroi.

Bavarian Army Corps defeated by

French at Arment and Cirey.

Cannonade heard at Tillemont;

believed to be beginning of the

great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of

Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian

Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

Aug. 16.—Japan sends

ultimatum to Germany demand-

ing that Kiauchau be handed over

to Japan, with a view to eventual

restoration to China; answer

required by noon on August 23.

French Fleet attacks Austrian

Fleet off Budva, sinking two

ironclads and setting fire to

another.

Aug. 17.—Big battle pro-

ceeding at Schabatz; rumours of

a Servian victory. Kaiser leaves

Berlin for Mainz with Head-

quarters Staff. French troops

advancing all along Alsace-

Lorraine. Russians enter Austria

by upper course of the Bug and

Styr. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic

as far as Cattaro. Officially

announced that British Expedi-

tory Force safely lands on

French soil.

Aug. 18.—Servians rout

Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German

Crown Prince reported wounded

and in hospital. French troops

making methodical progress in

Alsace-Lorraine. Germans en-

treching along Belgian battle

front. Belgian Royal Family and

Government move to Brussels.

Aug. 19.—Fierce battle pro-

ceeding between Belgians and

Germans along an extended front.

Liege fort still intact. Servians

victorious in fight with 80,000

Austrians. Germans repulsed in

again attempting to cross the

Meuse near Dinant.

Aug. 20.—Majority of Italian

cabinet said to favour interven-

tion on the side of the Triple

Entente. Russians occupy Gun-

binnen, capturing twelve guns and

many prisoners. German

forces cross the Meuse between

Liege and Namur. French forces

reach Moerbrion, south-east of

Metz. French occupy Guebwiller

in Alsace. Russians enter East

Prussia. Russians capture Lyk. French

reconquer Mulhausen at the point

of the bayonet. Germans occupy

Brussels.

Aug. 21.—At request of

Canadian Government, Duke of

Connaught remains Governor

General during the war. French

troops achieve brilliant success

between Mulhausen and Altkirch,

capturing 24 guns. Germans

retreating on the Rhine.

French Army retires to Antwerp

in good order and is ready to co-

operate with the Allies. Under-

stood that Britain arranges

210,000,000 Loan to Belgium.

Germany not yet replied to

Japanese ultimatum.

Aug. 22.—Germans impose

war levies of £2,000,000 and

£8,000,000 respectively on

Province of Liege and City of

Brussels. Canadian House of

Commons pass war appropriation

of £50,000,000. Servians route

Austrians along the Drina, demonstrating Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans

lose 3,000 men in a terrific

encounter west of Malines; fur-

ther losses sustained owing to

forces all along the line without

opening of dykes to the south-east

of Antwerp. Germans destroy

big battle in progress between

allies and Germans; Earl of

Lyck. Servians clear the country at their

losses being three-fifths of those

engaged. French defeat Ger-

mans in a battle along the River

Othain; regiment of Dragoons

annihilated.

Aug. 23.—Japan declares

war on Germany.

Aug. 24.—French Foreign

Minister announces that contact

has been established between the

two lines without opening of dykes to the south-east

of Antwerp. Germans destroy

big battle in progress between

allies and Germans; Earl of

Lyck. Servians clear the country at their

losses being three-fifths of those

engaged. French defeat Ger-

mans in a battle along the River

Othain; regiment of Dragoons

annihilated.

Aug. 25.—Italian Premier

announces that Italy will not aban-

don neutrality. Heavy fighting

in Belgium between Allied Forces

and Germany; enormous losses;

British casualties total 2,000.

French defeat Germans in a battle

along the River Dina.

Aug. 26.—Russians capture

Malines, Diest, Louvain, Maestricht

and Verviers.

Commercial

Rubber Sales in London. Obviously, the resumption of the plantation rubber auction yesterday was made as an experiment, says the *Financier* of August 26, inspired by the remarkable demand for the material which took place last week in the private market. Indeed, on Thursday there was quite a miniature boom in Mincing Lane, and the price of rubber rose substantially. In view of this, it was decided to renew the public sales after nearly a month's interval, and yesterday morning there was offered for competition the small amount of 300 tons, all rubber, received in London after August 3 being excluded. However, as soon as the sale was announced last Friday the private market began to show weakness, and by Monday prices had sagged to very nearly the levels of the last auction. Thus, there was no great confidence among sellers when the auctions commenced, and in a number of cases limit values were placed upon packages. The feature of the catalogue was the very small proportion of standard grades listed, the bulk of the offerings being "browns" and inferior qualities.

From the first buyers showed little animation, the present uncertainty of the trade world being used as excuse for this hesitation. Still, the small quantities of standard grades and clean crops offered sold readily enough at good prices, but the lower class varieties were not in much request, and a large proportion of such lots were withdrawn. Altogether, not much more than two-thirds of the total offerings changed hands. It is estimated that the quantity of plantation rubber now in London is something like 5,000 tons, this being the balance of the accumulations during about six weeks. As already suggested, yesterday's public sales gave no strong indication of the actual position of either the raw material or the manufacturing industry, in spite of the somewhat remarkable activity in the private market last week. However, in the opinion of some Mincing Lane experts, it is probable that a brief demand will shortly spring up, as there is bound to be an enormous increase in the manufacture of surgical appliances and other rubber goods from Government contracts alone, while doubtless the Continent will place many orders in England. Meanwhile, sellers in the raw material market are rightly adopting an independent attitude, as is evidenced by the large withdrawals of yesterday's sale, and they will probably have no cause to regret the course taken.

American Cotton and the War. Writing on the effect of a general European war upon the cotton manufacturing industry, the editor of the *Southern Textile Bulletin*, Charlotte, North Carolina, says: "Temporarily, the effect will be bad, because financial and shipping arrangements will be demoralized, but these will soon be adjusted, and the cotton manufacturing industry of this country should have a period of prosperity greater than it has ever known. In round numbers, we are now exporting annually about 8,700,000 bales of cotton and consuming about 5,500,000 bales. The consumption of American cotton in the countries involved in the war is approximately as follows:—

England	3,300,000
Germany	1,250,000
Russia	375,000
France	800,000
Austria-Hungary	625,000
Italy	550,000

6,900,000

"While involved in the gigantic struggle these countries will be unable to consume anything like their normal amount of cotton. A market must be found not only for a large portion of the 6,900,000 bales of American cotton, but also for approximately 3,000,000 bales of Indian and other cotton that is annually consumed by these countries. With such a surplus it is almost inevitable that low prices will prevail, and a 50. or 60. price is not impossible. The same cause that will tend to lower the price of cotton will at the same time tend to advance the price of goods.

Bt. Koman Mine. The main shaft has been deepened 8ft. making a total of

25ft. below the 840ft. level. 840ft. level drive north on the 250ft. lode. This has been driven 8ft. making a total of 30ft. The lode matter measures 40 ins. wide and assays 14 dwt.

Drive south on the 250ft. lode. To this has been added 12ft. making a total of 55ft. The end carves nothing of value.

Crosscut west of shaft. This has been extended 18ft. bringing the total to 63ft.

740ft. level drive north. Here 8ft. has been driven making a total of 220ft. The lode 48 ins. wide gives 24 dwt. per ton.

Drive south. To this has been added 12ft. making a total of 274ft. The lode 60 ins. wide assays 3 dwt.

Drive south No 1 winze. This has been sunk 17ft. making total depth 104ft.

640ft. level drive south. This has been extended 8ft. making a total of 334ft. The lode averaged 37 ins. wide and gave 104 dwt. by assay.

Crosscutting from No. 1. winze has been carried to 15ft. In the north drive the crosscut east has intersected at 21ft. a branch about 24 ins. wide giving fair panning results. Further work is being done.

540ft. level north. The prospecting drive has been taken 5ft. making 15ft. in all. The lode 54 ins. gives 4 dwt.

Crosscutting for stopes filling 140ft.

Stopes: Above the 740ft. level, one stope, lode 103 ins. wide worth 4 dwt.

Above the 640ft. level, three stope, lode 106 ins. wide worth 4 dwt.

Above the 540ft. level, one stope, lode 109 ins. wide worth 3 dwt.

Anderson Mine. Main shaft. This has been sunk 24ft. making total depth below 360ft. level 48ft.

360ft. level drive north. Here 14ft. has been driven bringing the total to 428ft. The lode 80 ins. wide gives 1 dwt. per ton.

160ft. level drive north east lode. This has been driven 10ft. making a total of 204ft. The lode 60 ins. wide gives by assay 12 dwt. per ton.

The drive south has been taken from 30 to 37ft. Samples from here are low grade.

On the 160ft. and 80ft. levels 132ft. of prospecting work has been done and a useful bunch or two has been uncovered.

Stopes: Above the 360ft. level, one stope, lode 63 ins. wide worth 3-4 dwt.

Above the 260ft. level, two stope, lode 64 ins. wide worth 5 dwt.

Above the 160ft. level, two stope, lode 70 ins. wide worth 4 dwt.

General. At Sempan advantage has been taken of the dry weather and the concrete dam has been given a coating of cement.

At the 640ft. level the concrete foundations for the pump are complete and the pump is being fixed.

Mill extension. The building and crib bin are almost complete.

Foundations for two Huntington mills are finished and the mills are being erected.

During the early part of the month the Malacca mills ran short of water, but heavy rains have since fallen and the supply has been augmented.

Milling sheet for four weeks ending 12th September 1914:—

Bt. Koman. 40 stamps ran 26.16 days. Lost time 1.84 days due to repairs and usual clean ups.

Stone crushed:

Bt. Koman 1,436 tons. Anderson 741. Bt. Hitam 150. Junction 410.

2,737 tons.

Huntington Mill ran 24 days.

Lost time 4 days due to renewals, repairs and usual clean up.

Surface ore crushed:

Bt. Hitam 1,390 tons. Junction 580.

1,970 tons.

Total ore crushed at Koman Mills 4,707 tons.

Amal. Sp. ge. Bull'n.

Stamp Mill 1,028 395 389 4

Huntington Mill 414 220 218 0

Grit Mill 65 24 23 0

Totals 1,507 630 630 4

Bt. Malacca. 2 Huntington Mills ran 24 days. Lost time 3.6

days due to shortage of water, re-

pairs and usual cleanups.

Surface ore crushed: Bt. Koman 1,840 1,895 equal 3,174 tons. Malacca 1,895 equal 3,174 tons. Amalgam collected 684 ozs. producing 324 ozs. sponge yielding 316.35 cu. smelted gold. Average yield per ton: Bt. K. Stamps 3 013 dwt. Bt. Hitam 2 213. Tailings .700. Bt. M. H'ton Mill 1 923. Totals: Tons crushed 7,881. Amalgam 2,161 ozs. Smelted Gold 936.75. Average Yield 2 402 dwt. Fineness 900 301.

TRADE WITH ENEMIES

(Continued from Page 3.)

his principal. The discharge protects the debtor from a second claim on the conclusion of peace. If the English courts took the same view, an English house owing money to a German house might pay the debt to an English agent in England appointed before the war. But until the courts pronounce on the question it would be safe to refuse payment. A German house could not, we think, appoint an attorney to sue here on its behalf, and whether the English agent could sue is clearly a question for the courts. It is for him to take action if he can.

On the other hand, it is clear that an alien enemy even resident in the German Empire, can be sued in this country during war, though he cannot raise action himself. There would, of course, be great difficulty, if not impossibility, in serving the writ and in enforcing any judgment obtained. In Scotland, where arrestment of movables is a competent method ofounding jurisdiction against a foreigner, the difficulty will be less.

Existing Contracts.

The outbreak of war at least suspends, and may annul, contracts in existence at its date between persons who by the outbreak became mutual enemies. For example, if the contract is not made illegal by the outbreak, but the right of the German house to enforce payment is suspended until the war is over. If, on the other hand, the contract, though entered into before the war is executors, that is, requires to be performed during the war, it will be not merely suspended but cancelled if it enutes to the aid of the enemy, or indeed if it involves any dealings with the enemy. Thus a contract to build a ship, an instalment having been paid before the war, would be cancelled. Similarly, a contract of freightment, which involves trading with the enemy, even in a neutral vessel. The American courts have held under this rule that a contract of life insurance involving periodical payment of premiums during the war comes to an end at the date of outbreak, but that on the conclusion of peace the insured, being an alien enemy, may recover the surrender value of the policy at the date of its termination. The same courts have held that partnerships, e.g. between British subjects in Manchester, and Germans in Hamburg, are ipso facto dissolved at the outbreak of war, subject, probably, to an accounting as at that date. See *Griswold v. Wallding*, 1818, 10 Johnston's Reports, 438, and compare the Partnership Act 1890, section 34, which declares a partnership to be in every case dissolved by the happening of any event which makes it unlawful for the business of the firm to be carried on or for the members of the firm to carry it on in partnership.

Contracts made before the war the fulfilment of which will give aid and comfort to the enemy cannot be enforced even on the return of peace. Thus policies of insurance effected in peace with British underwriters on German property against British capture in war are unenforceable in law after peace if the loss occurred during hostilities (*Furtado v. Rodgers*, 3 Vols. and p. 191). Such contracts are held to be illegal, because they are inconsistent with the very objects of

war. The proclamation prohibits the making of any new contract of marine, life, fire, or other policy or contract of insurance with or for the benefit of any person residing and carrying on business or being in the German Empire, and the making payment to or for the benefit of any such person in respect of any loss due to the belligerent action of his Majesty's forces or those of any ally.

"The Touchstone of Illegality"

No new contracts can be entered into with an alien enemy during war. To quote Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., who has written on this subject in the 28th Report of the International Law Association, pp. 155 and 162:—

"Help to the enemy is the touchstone of illegality. Our courts regard as helpful to the enemy every such contract made during war; the presumption is irrebuttable, a rule of law. In the case of contracts made before war our courts permit of discrimination; if the contract is helpful to the enemy that fact avoids it, if not actually helpful its legal enforceability is merely suspended, except where suspension of itself involves dissolution. Our courts treat the question as dependent on considerations of national defense; commercial interest are subordinated."

As to contracts existing at the outbreak of war between persons in allied or neutral countries, the mere outbreak does not operate as *force majeure* in our law to excuse the British party from non-performance. It is different if the contract is suspended or cancelled. In several Continental countries (we believe in France and Denmark) the rule is different, the outbreak of war operating even without a war clause as *force majeure* and entitling the party subject to it to suspend the contract. Foreign merchants in allied and neutral countries where this rule prevails have already assumed that our rule is similar and that commodities already contracted can now only be supplied at war prices.

Existing Contracts.

The latest improvements in the workmanship and Palm. Operation. No charge for examinations. Fees moderate. Diploma. Told. DR. T. YAMASAKI.

34, Queen's Road Central (Corner of Flower Street) Telephone 62.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

s.s. "CHIYO MARU."

The above-named steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 13th October at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on the 13th October will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chaffed and otherwise damaged cargo to be left on board or in the Godown, and examination of same to be held on 24 October at 10 a.m.

All claims must be filed on or before 26th October, otherwise they will not be recognised.

S. MCRIMOT, Agent.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1914.

NOTICE

AMERICAN DENTISTR

PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

The latest improvements in the workmanship and Palm. Operation. No charge for examinations. Fees moderate. Diploma. Told. DR. T. YAMASAKI.

34, Queen's Road Central (Corner of Flower Street) Telephone 62.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that

Scrip Certificates for 13

shares issued as under:—

11th March 1899 17296/9

27th May 1899 17558/9. 23504.

27th June 1896 17719/1. 19154.

21978/8.

In the name of Joao A. Da Luz (Deceased) of Hongkong, have been lost, and should the same not be produced before the 13th proximo, new Scrip Certificates will be issued in favour of the said Joao A. Da Luz (deceased), and no transaction taking place under Scrip Certificates issued on the above-mentioned dates will be recognised by the Company.

GIPE, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1914.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Companies Ordinance 1911 and

In the matter of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Totals: Tons crushed 7,881.

Amalgam 2,161 ozs.

Smelted Gold 936.75.

Average Yield 2 402 dwt.

Fineness 900 301.

"The Touchstone of Illegality"

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition was on the 20th day of August, 1914, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above-named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 30th day of June 1914 and which Resolution runs as follows:—

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

How they are Affected by the War.

In the course of his annual Budget speech on October 2, the Governor of the Straits Settlements said:—

It has fallen to me to address you to-day amid circumstances that are unique in the history of the Colony. Fully confident though I am in the final issue of the present hostilities, it would not be right to ignore the peculiar difficulties in which the Colony, containing so large a population of an alien race and so greatly dependent for its prosperity on the free development of commerce and access to markets for the produce of the neighbouring countries, is placed by the cessation of peaceful industries which the war so largely entails. It is inevitable that our exports will find restricted markets, but with the trade routes open and with the system of British shipping insurance adopted by His Majesty's Government there is no cause for despondency. Steps have already been taken by this Government and that of the Federated Malay States to afford relief to the industries that were most seriously affected and so far the position is reassuring. We cannot of course say what lies before us should the war be long protracted, and must be prepared in common with other parts of the Empire to make heavy sacrifices, but this is a note of warning, not of pessimism and still less of complaint; for I am sure that the loyal co-operation with Government shown by the mercantile community, both European and Chinese, and the ready response made by all classes to the steps taken to allay anxiety, are a happy augury of the spirit in which the Colony will meet such further trials as it may be called upon to face.

Fortunately the Colony has seldom if ever been so well able to meet exceptional calls upon its finances.

In my address to you last October I expressed the view that the Colony's credit balance at the end of 1913 would reach twelve million dollars. This opinion was based upon revised estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1913 of \$11,617,810 and \$10,529,110 respectively. In point of fact the revenue exceeded this revised estimate by about three quarters of a million dollars, while the actual expenditure was sixty thousand dollars less than the revised estimate, and the excess of the Colony's assets over its liabilities at the end of last year actually amounted to \$12,890,749. The printed estimates for the current year place the revenue at \$10,344,230 and the expenditure at \$11,152,858. The revised estimate of revenue is \$12,951,570, the excess being mainly due to the difference in the actual purchase price of raw opium from that on which the estimate was based, while the revised estimate of the normal expenditure is \$10,208,090.

This last estimate does not take into account special expenditure incurred on account of the war. Within a month of the outbreak of war this had amounted to approximately \$150,000 and it would therefore be unwise to place the total amount on this account up to the end of the year at less than half-a-million dollars. Some portion of this expenditure will be recovered but the balance must form the subject of a vote to be taken before the Council at some late date. Allowing for this war expenditure it seems that the excess of the Colony's assets over its liabilities at the end of the current year is likely to amount to more than fifteen million dollars. I must here, however, remind you that the financing of loan works has since the exhaustion of the last issue of the loan been carried on out of the funds of the Colony and that the Colony's liquid assets are being steadily drawn upon for this purpose.

The estimates which will be laid before you to-day forecast a revenue of \$11,838,670 and an expenditure of \$11,160,708 for the year 1915. In the expenditure estimates there is, I think, nothing that calls for mention at this juncture. With regard to

the revenue I may explain that the probable receipts from opium revenue, which are placed at \$6,000,000, have been based on a price of about \$1,100 per chest, after making considerable allowance for possible effects of the war on the opium-smoking population; the estimates under other heads of revenue are similarly conservative. We must however remember that it is almost impossible to predict the effects that a protraction of the war would have on our revenue, and while I have little doubt that we shall be able to finance loan works and meet our recurring and extraordinary expenditure next year, it is only proper that I should issue a warning that our real difficulties will come in 1916.

The Colony in War Time.

His Excellency concluded as follows:—We may congratulate ourselves in possessing large balances at this time, but that they will probably be none too large for our requirements, I have already indicated. Of our balances at the end of 1913 about four and three quarter million dollars were represented in the balance sheet as due by Loan Account and it is estimated that the corresponding items in the balance sheet at the end of this year will be about nine million dollars. You will readily understand that there can now be no prospect of floated a loan before the completion of the works in connection with the harbour and docks to which we are at present committed, and the further cost of those works must therefore be looked upon as a first charge on the liquid assets of the Colony. Consequently although our financial position is now, and in all probability will be at the end of the year, an exceptionally sound one, our balances are being steadily locked up and we must be prepared to economise and refrain from entering upon any large public works which can, without serious consequences, be postponed for insurance.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PARCELS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETE OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

The English Mail is due to arrive here to-morrow. As the Mail is unsorted the delivery will be delayed for 2 hours.

The Suwa Maru, with the American Mail, ex China, is scheduled to arrive here on Monday the 19th inst.

A late mail for Swatow Amoy & Foochow will in future be closed for all Douglas steamers 20 minutes before each steamer's sail. Ordinary correspondence to be received after the regular mail has closed at the side will be taken to the G.P.O. in the hand of Des Voeux Road.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond served by Egypt in Southern Europe is for the present suspended.

The service to Taiktau is suspended.

MAILS DUE.

American, Suwa Maru, 19th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW

Hoibow, Haiphong & Pakhoi ... 14th inst.

10 a.m.

Swatow ... 14th Inst., 1 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nankin, Victoria, B.C., Tacoma & United Kingdom via Canada ... 14th Oct., 2 p.m.

14th Oct., 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 15th Oct.

Hoibow, Haiphong & Pakhoi ... 15th Oct., 9 a.m.

Hoibow, Haiphong & Pakhoi ... 15th Oct. 9 a.m.

Japan via Kobe ... 15th Oct., 10 a.m.

Straits & India via Calcutta ... 15th Oct., 2 p.m.

15th Oct., 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) ... 15th Oct., 3 p.m.

15th Oct